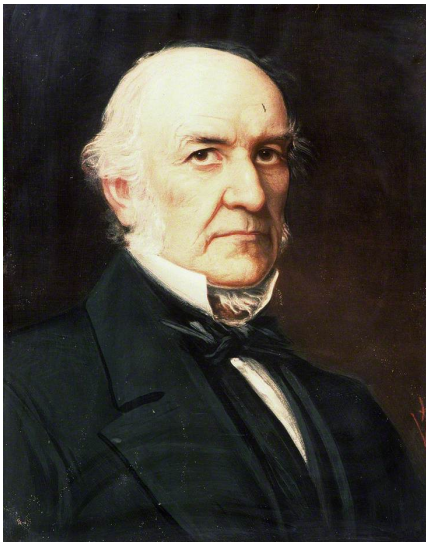




# Reform, Revision, and Reaction

Entrance task How would you describe nationalism as a force - positive, negative, or something in between?

Today: Democratic reforms in Britain  
Dual Monarchy in Austria-Hungary,  
and effects of European nationalism  
Homework - Finish Ch. 23 guide



William Gladstone  
Liberal

## British Prime Ministers

Benjamin Disraeli  
Conservative  
Feb. - Dec. 1868

William Gladstone  
Liberal  
1868-1874

Benjamin Disraeli  
Conservative  
1874-1880

William Gladstone  
Liberal  
1880-1885

Robert Gascoyne-Cecil  
Conservative  
1885-1886

William Gladstone  
Liberal  
1886

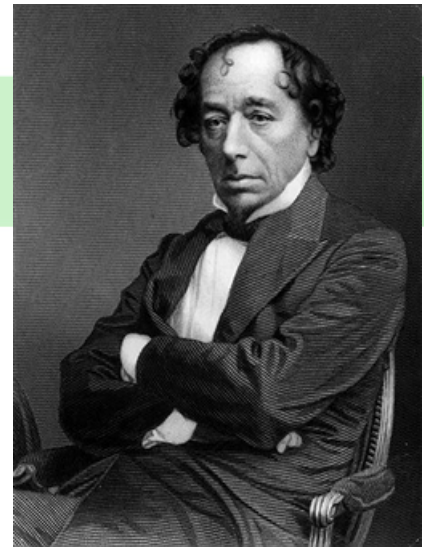
Robert Gascoyne-Cecil  
Conservative  
1886-1892

William Gladstone  
Liberal 1892-1894

Liberals 1894 - 1895

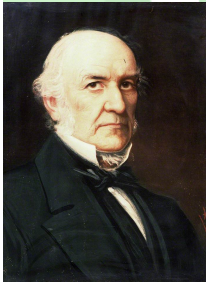
Conservatives  
1895-1905

Liberals 1906-1922



Benjamin Disraeli  
Conservative

## Reforms in Britain



William Gladstone  
Liberal

Liberal Party leaned toward industrial and commercial inter  
- imposed taxes on the rich to finance insurance programs  
other social welfare programs

- Big names:

\* William Gladstone

\* David Lloyd George (key in Act of 1911)

Accomplishments:

- o Public education
- o Secret ballot
- o Labor unions
- o Civil service tests
- o Eliminated sale of army commissions

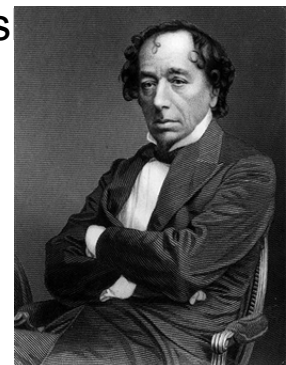
## Reforms in Britain



**Conservative Party** the part of the aristocracy, farmers, and  
people from small towns

- hoped to become the party of all English

- Big name - Benjamin Disraeli



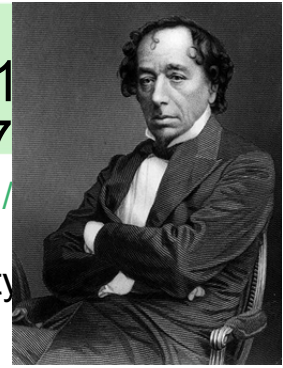
Benjamin Disraeli  
Conservative

## Reforms in Britain

Disraeli (Prime Minister Feb. - Dec. 1874)  
member of the House since 1837

1832 Reform Bill extended suffrage to middle class - 1/3 of men, eliminated rotten boroughs

1867 Reform Bill 1/3 could not vote, including most city workers, continued extending more seats in Parliament to the growing towns

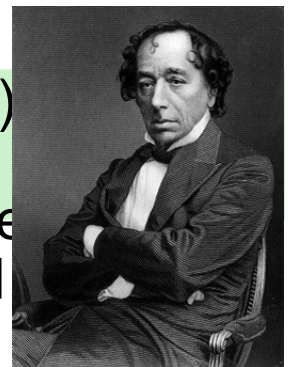


Benjamin Disraeli  
Conservative

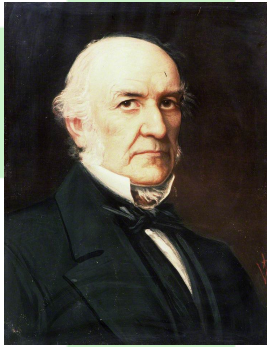
## Reforms in Britain

under Disraeli (1874-1880)  
*Conservative*

- \* Public Health Act (sewers, etc.)
- \* Artisans dwelling Act (cleared slums)
- \* Factory Act
- \* Unions could picket; no strikebreakers



Benjamin Disraeli  
Conservative



William Gladstone  
Liberal

## Reforms in Britain under Gladstone (1880-)

### *Liberal - laissez-faire*

- \* Reform Bills 1884-1885 - extend suffrage to most British men; divided nation into districts with equal population for equal representation



## Liberal Party Between 1906 and 1914

- \* Welfare program
  - Workman's compensation
  - Minimum wage
  - Old-age pension
  - National Insurance Act
  - No women's suffrage

Ireland included in the United Kingdom in 1801 during the French Revolution

- Irish peasants had few rights and resented tithes to the Anglican
- Gladstone (Prime Minister in 1886) - tried to give Ireland self rule
  - Ulstermen in the north opposed it because they feared Catholicism (Protestant north, Catholic south)
- Self rule granted in 1914 but suspended during World War I
- After WWI, Catholic self rule granted to Catholic Ireland as Ulster remained in the United Kingdom



In the 19th century various tricolor flags and ribbons became symbolic of Irish opposition to British rule. Many of them included the colors green (for the Catholics), orange (for the Protestants), and white (for the peace between the two groups). The tricolor in its modern form was recognized by the constitution on Dec. 29, 1937.





## The Dual Monarchy in Austria-Hungary

1848-49 - Magyar nationalists attempted to liberate Hungary and were crushed by Russian & Austrian troops.

1866 - Prussian victory in Seven Weeks War resulted in loss of Venetia in northern Italy

1867 - After failing to Germanize the language and culture of the empire, Austria agreed to a compromise with Magyars (Hungarians) with the dual monarchy



## Der Ausgleich of 1867

- ★ Austria and Hungary had separate parliaments to pass and maintain separate laws
- ★ Each region had its own government and prime minister
- ★ The Emperor-King controlled common ministers of foreign affairs, defense, and finance in Vienna
- ★ Terms would be renegotiated every 10 years

**Sounds good, but was it?**





Emperor Francis Joseph  
Emperor of Austria  
King of Hungary

# Compromise of 1867

- \* Kingdom of Hungary minorities faced forced Magyarization
  - limited suffrage to only the wealthiest men
- \* Austria - less harsh on minorities but still tensions as majority Germans felt threatened by minority Czechs, Poles, and others

A temporary solution to a long-term problem





## What factors promoted 19th century nationalism?

Military service  
Public education  
Improved transportation & communication  
Common currency, standardized weights  
Increasing literacy rates  
Shared history  
National anthems, flags, uniforms, celebrations

## How did nationalism contribute to racism?

“NATIONALISM IS AN INFANTILE DISEASE.  
IT IS THE MEASLES OF MANKIND.”

-ALBERT EINSTEIN





# Anti-Semitism in 19th c. Europe

- ★ Pogroms in Russia
- ★ Karl Lueger & Christian Socialists in Austria
- ★ Dreyfus Affair in France

**What, if anything, did  
nationalism have to do  
with anti-Semitism?**



Theodor Herzl  
Zionist Movement



## Age of Nationalism

Entrance task Prepare for a QUIZ!!!!

Today: Quiz, Revisionist Socialism

Homework - Essay due Monday on  
Turn-it-In

## Ernest Renan on National Identity

"The nation, like the individual, is the culmination of a long past of endeavors, sacrifice, and devotion. Of all cults, that of the ancestors is the most legitimate, for the ancestors have made us what we are. A heroic past, great men, glory . . . this is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past and to have a common will in the present; to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more - these are the essential conditions for being a people." Mckay p. 777

## Ernest Renan on National Identity

"A nation is a large-scale solidarity, constituted by the feeling of the sacrifices that one has made in the past and of those that one is prepared to make in the future. "

## Ernest Renan on National Identity

**"A nation's existence is . . . a daily plebiscite, just as an individual's existence is a perpetual affirmation of life."**



### **Eduard Bernstein & Evolutionary Socialism**

**A German socialist, he proposed that socialism could be established without the violent revolution Marx and Engels predicted.**

**A Revisionist Socialist**



## Age of Nationalism

**Homework - Essay due Monday on Turn-it-In**



## Eduard Bernstein & Evolutionary Socialism

A German socialist, he proposed that socialism could be established without the violent revolution Marx and Engels predicted.

A Revisionist Socialist

